CITIES ARRAYED AGAINST COUNTRY

Feeling Is Aroused by Argument on Bill to Divide Rolling Stock.

STATE SUPPORTED BY CITIES

Colonel Anderson and Judge Williams Make Earnest Arguments.

"To pass this bill will not be justice, but the exercise of ruthless power, aid Assistant City Attorney George Wayne Anderson, discussing last night before the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation the bill to divide the rolling stock taxes on rallroads among the counties and clies through which they run. For two and one-half hours Colonel Anderson addressed the committee, marshalling his figures in steady array and with apparent effect. The cities of Virginia pay the expenses of the State government, he said. When the criminal expenses are paid, the pension claims met, the school fund settled and the State aid to good fund settl

Division of Revenue.

Arguing that the division of these taxes would be unfair in the extreme, Colonel Anderson called attention to the fact that the cities have but littly readbed, but do care for a great amount of the properties of the railroad companies. It is proposed in the bill considered—that offered by Judge Martin Williams—that the money now paid to the cities which are the aires of logal residence of the companies shall be divided among the countiles and other cities in the same proportion as the total other assessable property of the system, mainly right of way and track in the counties.

He read a list of about twenty cities and towns which would lose, to be rid of the idea that four cities alone would be affected. He said that the cities contribute the greater part of the business carried by the rolling stock, which gives the life to the roadbed, already taxed for the benefit of counties.

As a fair proposition, it might be said that cities and counties should displaced in the cities where are their momes.

A fatal blow will be struck the public school system of Rosanoke if the Williams bin becomes aw, said Processor Hart, to superintendent of the schools of that city. He and City the schools of that city. He and Ci Division of Revenue.

Arguing that the division of these taxes would be unfair in the extreme, Colonel Anderson called attention to the fact that the cities have but little

As a fair proposition, it might be said that cities and counties should divide all railroad taxes equally, half and half. He then showed that the Chesapeake and Ohlo now pays \$13,000,-00 to the counties and \$10,000,000 to the cities. For the Norfolk and Western the difference is practically the same—about \$3,000,000.

same—about \$3,000.000.

Not Unjust to Countles.

It was admitted by Colonel Anderson that perhaps the existing system works; some injustice to other cities and to towns, but none, ne maintained, to countles. Therefore he believed it unified to add to the countles revenues to that they shall receive taxes on \$70.000,000 more than do the cities.

To say that because the present system is unful the proposed plan is fair. tem is unfair the proposed plan is fair would not follow. He maintained that

the Williams bill was iniquitously unfair, unjustified and unjustifiable.

He then presented some startling figures regarding Richmond. With only
6 per cent, of the population of the
State and 11 per cent, of the taxable
values, the city pays 16.9 per cent, of
the gross revenue and 80 per cent, of
all the net revenues of Virginia. Seventirents per cent, of the people lights uty-nine per cant, of the people living the counties pay only 19 per cent.
If the net revenue, while the 6 per cent.
If the net revenue, while the 6 per cent.
If the net revenue, while the 6 per cent.
If the net revenue, and the 6 per cent.
If the net the state treasury \$155,

32.4 more than all the 100 counties combined.

the failroads, since cities have extended to them privileges and have contracts which were made with the idea that eities weild continue to revive takes or rolling stock.

Then we proposed a substitute bill, dividing the takes it seemed to him. We said, that this Legislature would pass some such bill, and his proposition would take away from Richmond 71 per sent of its rolling stock takes received from the Chesapeake and Onic, and so per cent of that from the Southern. He suggested that the basis used should eliminate the value of the roadbed, and divide the retinie on the proportion of all other califoods property. This would materially help other cities through which

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Cynchburg on \$277,000 and Norfolk on \$858,000. These connected by counties is concerned. The clies pay the salary of the Governor, the Secretary of the Commonwealth and of the officers and employes of all departments paid direct from the public fund; they keep up the Capitol building itself, support the asylums and prizons.

Onenuurg on \$277,000 and Norfolk on \$358,000. These taxes would be assessed, on his plan, by the State Cormission, the money paid into the State Treasury, and then distributed. Otherwise the railroads would save 15 cents on the \$100 valua-

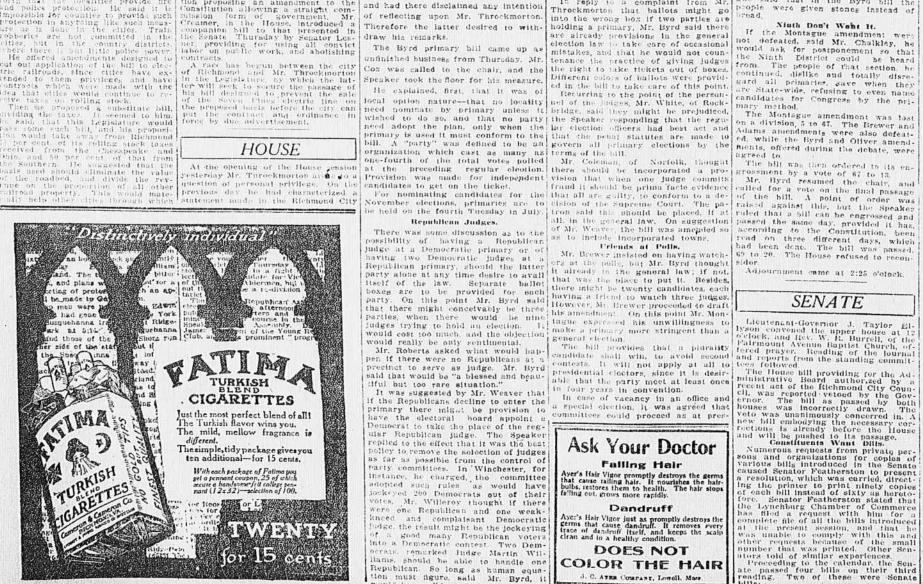
waiting their decision.

Who Furnishes Business: Who Furnishes Business:
In replying to Colonel Anderson's argument that cities furnish most of the business of railroads, Judge Williams said that if the coal and iron ore of Tazewell and Wise and Lee counties were taken from the Norfolk and Western that road would be in bankruptcy within twenty-four hours.

Taking up the taxes paid by cities,

were taken from the Norfolk and
western that road would be in bankruptey within twenty-four heurs.
Judge Williams rehearsed with Richmond gets from the State—Sologo for
the Soldiers' Home \$20,000 for the
Department of Agriculture, sent in
from all over the State—"unfortunatety be said. "run by boards."
Judge Williams aid members of the
Legislature Sel 500 for the session.
Anderson said in Michael of the session.
Anderson said it would be satisfactory if the speaker should stay at bome
and spend in members of the
Legislature Sel 500 for the session.
Anderson said it would be satisfactory if the speaker should stay at bome
and spend in many years receiving have zeen for many years receiving the rilling stock taxes unmolested, continued the patron, because there was the law by which it
y could be distributed. The Constitutional Convention came near putting
a division in the product, but upon
the place of the civies that they were
in debt of the supposition of conthungs to receive the tax, the convention said they could keep it for
the years. Now the Legislature may
act, sain he asked that it do so.
The committee had a short executive
ession, but reached no decision, and
a sajourned to 4 octock this afternoon,
when it will determine its report.

best investment of the country of the State is in their cities. Of the State is in their cities. PRIMARY MEASURE ford to build two more cities



into the State Tracasury, and then distributed. Otherwise the railroads would save 15 cents on the \$150 valuation by reason of lower tax rates in localities than in the cities where are their norms.

A fatal blow will be struck the public and state of the school system of Romoke if the Williams his becomes aw, said Professor Harris Hart, superintendent of the school system of Romoke if the Williams for the school system of Romoke if the Williams for the school system of Romoke if the Williams for the school system of Romoke in the struck the public and the state on would not be school system of Romoke in the struck the public of the school system of Romoke in the struck that catly, lie and City Attorney S. Hamilton Graves told how the young city of Romoke has been that catly, lie and City Attorney S. Hamilton Graves told how the wind the professor Harris Romoke in the belief that it would get the rolling stock taxes. Of the \$3,150 students in the cities shadened a State convention at which they have for maturally and most thoroughly some naturally and most thoroughly and most thoroughly and public onfidence and approval.

Those persons who think they have found cracks and loop-holes in the present loose an dextra-legal party boasses. Whether the present Republicans in gainst the tyranny of their party boasses. Whether the present Republication of their ing leaders cannot be definitely averse to seeing any of these crediting opposed the bill from the Sand Professor Harris Rependent upon the statute books which they have become reconciled to the domination of their ing leaders cannot be definitely and efficiency of a statute.

The Notory of the history the Romoke if the Republican ring of the State has been that the Republican ring of the Legislature. Shortly before that bill came to a vote the Republican ring of the State has been that the

concided to the domination of their ring leaders cannot be definitely ring leaders cannot be definitely stated.

The Senate in 1964 defeated this bill by failing to vote on the amendments which the House had adopted. Until yesterday no other primary bill have been able to thwart the wishes of the great body of the Democratic voters of the State and even a majority of the Democratic by the Democratic voters of the State and even a majority of the Democratic with those who opposed any kind of legalized primary bill have been united, while those who obspread some kind of the those who opposed any kind of legalized primary bill have been united, while those who desired some kind of the doath, because the primary bill of 1904 to doath, because the primary bill of 1904 to doath, because the party primary plan, along with many other evils, while the saleons on the days when the primary election day since that time the saleons on the days when the primary election was been stricked out by the House had been stricken out by in addition to that, many other evils, which the bill would have prevented, have continued. Thus it is, that a worthy measure may meet its death at the hands of its oversealous friends.

LEGISLATIVE COMMENT

By LEWIS H. MACHEN

PRIMARY ELECTIONS—II.

The passage by the House of Dolegates on yesterday of the Byrd of the Byrd

canvass.

Mr. Chalkley said the minimum limit to be spent for a candidate by friends without making a sworn statement was too low at \$1. Mr. Byrd accepted an amendment making it \$3.

There was discussion of the limit of 10 cents for each voter, to be spent by a candidate in his campaign. Mr. Adams said it would be too small in sparsely settled sections, and got up an amendment to change it. On suggestion of Mr. Smith, it was made additional to the entrance fee of 3 per cent, to be paid to the clerk—"to keep out the pikers."

Liquor at Elections.

Mr. Meetze said there had been a good deal of trouble in his section because of liquor used at elections, and nobody could tell where it came from. Mr. Oliver inquired if the county of Frince William were not dry. Mr. Meetze said it was. Mr. Byrd said whiskey was a very delusive spirit.

There was talk of making the entrance fee 5 per cent. of the first year's salary of the office, instead of 3 per cent. Dr. H. U. Stephenson thought 5 per cent, too much, and Mr. trance fee 5 per cent. of the first year's salary of the office, instead of 3 per cent. Dr. H. U. Stephenson thought 5 per cent. Dr. H. U. Stephenson thought 5 per cent. Dr. H. U. Stephenson thought 5 per cent. The money were secured from candidates than the primary cost. Mr. Byrd said this would be too complicated, but Mr. Smith wrote his amendment.

Mr. White did not think it fair that fee officers should pay only \$1, since some of them are the best baid of the officials. Mr. Byrd said no one can tell what these officers receive, and that there are no county officers to be elected for the next two years, so that the next Legislature can provide for this, if by that time the fees can he learned. Mr. White, of Rockbridge, moved an amendment to charge officers paid by fees 3 per cent. of their compensation.

Thought Him Opposed.

vices closed.

It is no reflection upon those who have constructed this party plan to say that it cannot possibly have the solemnity and efficiency of a statute. The simple truth is that there are inherent weaknesses in any such plan which have been heretofore indicated.

have continued. Thus it is, that a worthy measure may meet its death at the hands of its oversealous friends.

Both in and out of every legislative body there are to be found politicians who oppose any measure looking to

Council by George McD. Blake as a only safe course was to do the best falschood. Mr. Blake, he said, had attended a committee meeting just held, and had there disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon Mr. Throckmorton.

said that would be a blessed and beauifful but too rare situation."

It was suggested by Mr. Weaver that
if the Republicans decline to enter the
primary there mig., be provision to
have the electoral board appoint a
Democrat to take the place of the regular Republican judge. The Speaker
replied to the effect that it was the best
policy to remove the solection of judges
as far as possible from the control of
party committees. In Winchester, for
instance, he charged, the committee
adopted such rules as would have
jockeyed 200 Democrats out of their
votes. Mr. Willeroy thought if there
were one Republican and one weakkneed and complaisant Democratic
judge, the result might be the jockeying
of a good many Republican voters
into a Democratic contest. Two Demfinder, the result might be the jockeying of a good many Republican voters into a Democratic contest. Two Democratic remarked Judge Martin Williams, should be able to handle one Republican. So long as human equation must figure, said Mr. Byrd, it would be possible to beat any law; the

The reply to a complaint from Mr.
Throckmorton that ballots might go into the wrong box if two parties are holding a primary, Mr. Byrd said there

in four years in convention.

In case of vacancy in an office and a special election, it was agreed that committees could proceed as at pres-

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ent, the Byrd bill not applying to such

datory and compulsory measure, which

opposed by Mr. Oliver and Mr. Lunsford. On vote it was lost. The Smith amendment was lost. The Chalkley amendment, agreed to by the patron, was carried.

Hill Montague proposed to strike out all that part of the bill which granted local option, so as to make all primaries compulsory upon all communities and all parties. He thought local option here would destroy the primary system as such, and that the friends of the primary should see that it is a permanency.

The Speaker said Mr. Montague might as well strike out the enacting clause. He tried to get this principle two years ago, but there was objection from every quarter. Mr. Montague said that in the Byrd bill the people were given stones instead of bread.

compensation.

Thought Him Opposed.

"If you do that," said Mr. Byrd.
"You would have to include justices of the peace, overseers of the poor, constables and other officeals, and would cause endless trouble. Who would decide the amount of these fees when no one can tell what they are? I do not think the gentleman from Rockbridge is in favor of this bill; I am not sure that he has made up his mind to vote for it. Amendments offered by men favorable to a measure are likely to be done to try to strengthen it, but when proposed by an opponent they are not likely to add to the beauty and value of the measure."

In roply to this Mr. White said the

in rophy to this Mr. White said the people of Rockbridge do not want a legalized primary, and many do not want a primary of any kind.

The White amendment was further opposed by Mr. Oliver and Mr. Lunsford. On vote it was lost. The Smith

If the Montague

Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson convened the upper house at 12 octock, and Rev. W. R. Burrell, of the fairmount Avenue Bapitst Church, of fered prayer. Reading of the Journal and reports from the standing committees followed.

The House bill providing for the Administrative Board author, zed by a recent act of the Richmond City Councill, was reported vetoed by the Governor. The bill as passed by both houses was incorrectly drawn. The veto was unanimously concerred in A new bill embodying the necessary corrections is already before the House and will be pushed to its passage.

Constituents Want Dills.

Numerous requests from privato persons and organizations for copies of various bills introduced in the Senato caused Senator Featherston to present a resolution, which was carried, directing the printer to print innety copies of each bill instead of sixty as heretofore. Senator Featherston stated that the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerces has filed a request with him for a complete file of all the bills introduced at the present session, and that he was unable to comply with this and other requests because of the small number that was printed. Other Senator told of similar experiences.

Proceeding to the calendar, the Senate possible, and the request with him for a complete file of all the bills introduced in the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerces at the present session, and that he was unable to comply with this and other requests because of the small number that was printed. Other Senator told of similar experiences.

Proceeding to the calendar, the Senate passed four bills on their third reading. Two of these were Senate bills:

To amend the Code of Virginia relations the boundaries and the present season, and the present senate passed four bills on their third reading. Two of these were Senate bills:

To amend the Code of Virginia relations the summary of the summ

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Dainty, delicious dishes can be prepared with the Electrical Chafing Dish with an ease and convenience that will appeal to every housewife. It affords a means of quickly and

economically preparing an impromptu repast, or can be used on the dining room table in making a delicacy to supplement the regular meal. With it no fuel is required and consequently there is no flame, smoke or soot to guard against. It is handsomely designed

and finished in several different styles, every one of which will be an ornament for your serving table, sideboard or buffet. Send or call for handy book of recipes for the chafing dish-free.



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on the dining room table and the toasting bread can be watched and served the instant that it is properly toast

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The Electrical Tea Kettle will be found of great convenience. It can be used on the table-and the contents will always be just right, neither too hot nor too cold. Made in several different

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tive to the standard of cord measure | their third reading were bills; fraternal benefit companies.

To amend the Code of Virginia relation The House measures advanced on

their third reading were:

To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of assistant commissioners of accounts and to define their duties and powers."

To amend the act in effect Februars